Fre jot Interior

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5g- All letters on business should be ad-iressed to "The Sentinel Office," Wash-

CENTRALIZATION VS. STATE RIGHTS. We do not propose to attempt a treatise upon the different forms of government that exist, or have existed in the world, nor to draw the comparison between each or all of them, and our own. Even if we felt equal to such a taska subject already exhausted by the genius and statesmanship of the first men in our countrywe feel that it ought now to be a work of supererogation. Our sole object is to point out some of the evils which are fast fastening themselves upon our beautiful system, and which, if not eradicated or corrected in time, will certainly arrest our mission, and ultimately sap the very foundations of our Government. This Government was designed as a republic, in the days when the true signification of that term was rightfully understood. Unhappily, however, republic has grown into a generic term, too often signifying little more than the seductive tocsin to revolution and anarchy Thus, France called herself a republic-and yet in what Government upon the face of the earth. at that time, were there so few of the features or clements of republicanism as in the Government of France. It was purely a military despotism. The people had nothing to do with it, either be cause they do not understood what is republicanism, or that they were willing to be blinded by the mere parapharnalia and empty insignia of a Republican Government. Mexico was until lately a republic! She herself would acknowledge the misnomer. South America abounds as much in "Republics" as in her huge and horrid serpents, or the luscious fruits of her tropical clime. And yet, as if emulating the destructiveness of her fearful earthquakes and burning craters, she is the scene of an almost continuous upheaving of Governments. Anarchy prevails everywhere, and revolution seems the order of the day.

Hence we say, the name of "republic" been brought into disrepute, and law and order and conservation are strangers under the perverted and mistaken ends to which modern republics have been directed

Our form of Government, however, differ radically from every other. It is an anomaly. It is a republic, not formed by the people as in every other republic, but is a league of nations, each as strong and independent as the other-each equally near to, and far from, the Central Gov-

Each of these nations reserved, when they en tered into the federal compact or league, its sovereignty unshorn and intact. They gave only such powers to the Federal Government as were absolutely necessary to administer it in accordance with the provisions of the instrument that was intended to bind them. This was done for the very obvious reason, that if a strong central Government was created by this league it would not be easy to prevent the merger-gradual perhaps-but not less sure, of the rights, sovercignities and individualities of the States. Experience had shown that the tendencies of all Goveraments are to a strong central power, and the wisdom and sagacity of the astute founders

of our republic were keenly alive to this danger. It was therefore guarded against as well and as fully as language could possibly guard it in the Constitution. Notwithstanding, however, such is the insane (to us at least) love of strong governments, that many and able men in our country have attempted to claim powers for the granted" in the Constitution-powers which, if yielded, would be sadly subversive of the spirit and genius of the institutions which have grown up under it. The source of power is not in the people. The source of all power in this government is in the States. The people in all the States have not equal rights-in some States the elective franchise is restricted by a very high property qualification-in other States, the restriction is not so severe-while in others again, universal suffrage prevails. So, in some States. a foreigner may exercise the right of suffrage after six months' residence—in others it varies between one and five years. Thus is this greatest of all privileges to American citizens controlled by the respective State governments, and not the less controlled where the suffrage is to be employed for federal instead of State officers. The reservation of this greatest power, and the undisputed exercise of it by the States, shows clearly how little the States designed to surrender of their rights and privileges. Why, if the central regulations of the voters in the States for federal offices? If, then, the relation of the States to the central government be thus understood, why is it that we find, under all administrations, such . encroachments upon the rights of the States? Steadily and stealthily these inroads have been made, until what we at first demanded as a right, we are now ignobly content to receive as a favor. Scarcely a decade but is marked by a serious lopping off from the sovereignties of the States, and the time may not be far distant, if they do not awake from their supineness, that, Samsonlike, they may find themselves shorn of their strength and their prowess. One of the causes of this condition of things is, that the habit is growing upon the people, through the politicians, of looking too much to the Federal, and too little to the State Governments. Too much weight and importance are awarded to Administrations. They derive this undue power and consequence from no other source than the absurd estimate in which they are held. An Administration may be as unpopular as possible, or even as the present one has become, and yet the power that resides

with it is fearful. It may come into power, backed

by the united and approving voices of the largest

political party ever known to our country. It

may through had faith, and a forfeiture of the

principles and pledges which carried it into power,

so entirely estrange its former advocates and

supporters, as to leave it with scarcely a corporal's

guard. Still its power remains unabridged, and

we really seem to regard this thing of our own

and would not even risk the dreadful peril of

these, honorable exceptions, not only in this, but

in former administrations—we have such in our

eye, and value them in our hearts. And as to

States in the full and equal enjoyment of their went forever, and, the opening once made, the wall that encircles those rights under the Constitution has been sadly weakened by a continuous battery upon it.

Let the lines be more distinctly drawn between he States and the Federal Government. Let their respective powers, so clearly defined by the Constitution, be more practically and fully enforced. Let the States become more jealous of their own rights, and mindful of their own inte rests, and they will soon become less solicitou about federal offices, and federal power! Do this, and we may hope soon to bring back our own Government within its prescribed limits, and re store to the States their full power in its pristine force and purity.

THE LAST ISM.

The American mind is peculiarly restless. active, inventive, and fruitful. Instead, however, of using the phrase American mind, it would, erhaps, be more correct to say the Yanker mind n the South, where there are but few large cities, where the soil and climate are adapted to all arieties of production, and where agriculture i the chief occupation, there is more steadiness, egularity, and contentment, than are found in the sterile North, whose rigorous climate and sarren soil compel men to find more genial and ompensating pursuits than tilling the earth. Their wits are stimulated, and they invent more agenious modes of making a support than are reamed of in the philosophy of the South. The North literally lives by its wits. Necessity is said o be the mother of invention, and the Yankees have signalized themselves by their numerous in-

Having in many instances, by their ingenuity and industry, conquered their sterile soil, having made the great ocean tributary to them, having built giant cities and given ample occupation t all their people, they have grown vain, and proud. and aspiring. They would transfer this inventive genius to another and a different field-Politics. They have done so, and, instead of making solid and respectable contributions to the science of government, they have tantalised the votaries of that science by promises of solid acquisitions, only to be followed by the presentation of fanatical scheme or some senseless ism. Every ism that disturbs the repose of the country has originated at the North-so has every heresy in religion and every enormity in morals.

The people of the South have never been comselled to live by their wits. They either work hemselves or have others to work for them. Their climate is genial, their soil generous. The productions of their fields relieve them of the ne cessity of appealing to their wits. Contented with heir pursuits and with their homes, they exercise a liberal hospitality. Thanks to their climate. their soil, and the institution of slavery, the southern planter, or farmer, has ample leisure That leisure must be employed in some way, or ennui would be the consequence. It is employed in studying politics. Not in inventing wooden nutmeg theories, not in ingeniously distorting the Constitution, not in starting radical ideas that militate against the established order of things, but in studying politics and the Constitution a it is. The consequence is, that the southern people are the best informed politicians in this coun ry. They know what the Constitution says, and hey stick to the Constitution.

Not a single ism has sprung up at the South All of them have arisen in the North.

First. Abolition-ism. Second. Freesoil-ism, (worse because more in

Third. Weman's rights-ism Fourth, Agrarian-ism. Fifth. Fourarite-ism. Sixth. Radical-isr Seventh. Native-ism Eighth. Mob-ism. Ninth. Mormon-ism. Tenth, Know-nothing-ism

Eleventh. "Ceresco free love-ism." This last is a new invention and an aggravation Mormon-ism. It has latterly made its appearance in Wisconsin, and has already, by its gross tention. We copy elsewhere an account of this as a part of the history of the times, just as we would a murder, or an execution.

Instead of teaching a plurality of wives, this Oshkosh (Wis.) Courier.

Now, in view of all these isms, in view of the government was intended to be the absorbent of fact that all of them have arisen in the non- trick? or, will the people take the election out of the rights of the States, was not this most im- slaveholding States, or, as they are generally portant right before ascerted, and the power called, the Northern States, is it not high time claimed by it of prescribing the restrictions and that southern statesmen, patriots, philanthro pists, and sensible men, should learn to distrust the influences, political, social, and religious, by which they are surrounded? We think it is.

Instead of following the tide of fanaticism and error, they should resolutely oppose that tide. For a season they may be swept down, but they will soon recover their positions; and their virtue, their patriotism, and their courage, will lift them yet higher.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CHARLESTON. SOUTH CAROLINA. In pursuance of public notice, a very large and

highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Charleston in favor of State Rights, Southern Rights, and opposed to the political association, known as the American party or Know-nothings, assembled at Hibernian Hall, on Wednesday evening, August 15, 1855.

An address and a series of resolutions, offered by Hon. J. W. Hayne were adopted. We have room only for two or three of the resolutions They are as fellows:

3. Resolved. That we had with unferigned satisfaction, the recognition by the Democratic Partie of Georgia and Louisiana, of the resolution adop ted by the P or K of Georgia assembled in Con vention in 1851; and, as we believe. South Carolina, 100, 'will, and ought to resist, even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds he to the Union, any action of Congress upon the sub ject of slavery in the Dietrict of Columbia, or is places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, in compatible with the safety, domestic tranquility the rights and honor of the slaveholding State any act suppressing the slave trade between tors, representatives, judges, governors, and all the lesser officials, come under the spell of fright, and would not even risk the dreadful peril of the tors, representatives in the lesser officials, come under the spell of fright, and would not even risk the dreadful peril of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws in calling their souls their own. There are in all

force for the recoveryof fugitive slaves.

4. Resolved. Test we sympathize with the friends of the slavery cause in Kansas, in the manly efforts to maintain their rights, and the rights and interests of the Southern people, and the brethren of our own frail calling, too many are the merest slaves and toadies, not of the parly in power, but of the Administration in power. This is all wrong-it is anti-republican-it is centra- of Kansas, and lizing in its tendency-and as you strengthen the tion in it is both natural and proper; and t Federal Government, in like proportion do you brethren in that Territory every legitimate and

their vitality, in the first effort to restrict the the existence and progresss of the organization states in the full and could enjoyment of their known as the Order of Know Nothings, is opposed States in the full and equal enjoyment of their property in the common domain of all the States. Here, part of the power and rights of the States went forever, and, the opening once made, the tion of that party in South Carolina a mayer of imperative duty with those who remain steadfast in the faith.

Resolved, That this meeting ntterly and entirely of the introduction of religious tests into the politics of the country, and believe

such a connection opposed to the constitution of this State, to the Constitution of the United States, and anti-American in spirit and policy.

11 Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of one hundred, who shall be charged with the organization of a Southern Rights party, in opposition to the Order of Know-Letters were read from the Hon. James Simons

Hon. A. P. Butler, Hon. P. S. Brooks, and Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, who had been invited to attend the meeting. We have but one remark to make on the sub-

ject. That remark is, that the Democratic party is a sufficiently formidable foe to the new Order. We want to see no other party formed, until that shall prove itself powerless

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Gloomy, indeed, is the intelligence from the ellow-fever infected cities of Virginia. Instead subsiding, the dreadful ravages of the disease are on the increase. This condition of things, owever, is relieved, somewhat, of its appalling characteristics, by the ready assistance which is onstantly being rendered to the truly distressed. rom various sections of the Union.

According to a letter from Norfolk, which appears in the Baltimore Sun of yesterday morning, "nurses are daily arriving, and much relief has been afforded the sick by their employment by the Howard Association. The Sisters of Charity attend to the hospital at Julappi, while the most support of the sick by their employment by the Howard Association. The Sisters of Charity attend to the hospital at Julappi, while with interference and that my opinions cannot have general circulation, I cannot be charged with interference. According to a letter from Norfolk, which apthe male and other female nurses are distributed about the city; and well it is for many an unfornate that they have come. Whole families are aid up together; friends have either fled or have their own families to nurse, and money, potent as it generally is, cannot tempt attendance.

On Saturday morning the Baltimore boat, the Georgia, came dashing into the almost deserted waters, at full speed, with her bell ringing a lively peal-an almost joyous one, freighted with prois, and other suitable supplies for the sick cious. and destitute, sent thither by the charitable people of Baltimore. Other cities, too, are pouring in their contributions.

Mr. Briggs, who left Washington a few days since, unsolicited and at his own expense, has entered upon his duties as nurse. His stout heart almost fails at the desolation around him.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Pacific.

The American mail steamer Pacific arrived at New York early yesterday morning, bringing her regular European dates. Among the passengers the celebrated French actress, Rachel.

The general aspect of the intelligence from the eat of war is unsatisfactory. There is nothing important from the Crimea, excepting a renewal of the bombartment upon Sebastopol on the 10th. Omar Pacha has been appointed to the command of the army in Asia.

The siege of Kars is unchanged. Taganrog and Berdiansk have again been par-

ially bombarded. There was a report in Paris that Revel had

been successfully bombarded; bat the truth probably is, that the fleet was assembling in the Baltic for the supposed immediate attack upon Helsinfors The French Government publishes an inflated

account of a discovered conspiracy of the legitimists, to excite an insurrection in Spain to further the ends of Russia. Following upon this, it is whether Spain will supply a contingent of 25,000 of disconsolate widows and troops in pay of the the Allies, and Portugal 10,-

The Italian general Pepe is dead ..

According to the Liverpool prices current, breadstuffs have considerably declined, excepting corn: and the money market is stringent

As the time for making Presidential no nations approaches, the public may expect to enormities, attracted a large share of public at- read in the Washington correspondence of the various newspapers of the country, the most singular sect from a Wisconsin paper, and we do marvellous stories that ever they read. They so with any thing but pleasure. We chronicle it will be told of plans that were never conceived of combinations never dreamed of, of tricks and stratagems that never entered any mind-except the minds of these most fertile correspondents. last and most infamous of all the non-slavehold. Many good men will be slandered; many bad ing States isms teaches universal concubinage. men will be praised. Obscure men will be drawn We dismiss it with this brief remark, and invite from their obscurity into the full effulgence of the attention of our readers to the extract de- day, and great men will be attempted to be driven scriptive of it, which we have taken from the into an obscurity that will be altogether novel. Trick, trick, trick-that is the game. Is the President of this Confederacy to be elected by the hands of tricksters, and honestly elect an honest President?

> The foreign correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, writes from Genou on the 26th July: "Madame Maubourg, the eldest daughter and last surviving child of the Marquis Lafavette. is dead. She died a few days ago, aged about seventy-five, at her princely residence in Turin, where she has lived many years, (and since the death of her noble husband, at one time French Ambassador to the Holy See,) with her daughter, the Baroness Perrone, widow of the Piedmontese General killed at the fatal battle of Novara, in 1849. The Baroness inherits the rare virtues of her mother and her race, and they are likely to be transmitted through her carefully trained children. Madame Maubourg often spoke gratefully of her family relations with the United States, and delighted in every opportunity of bestowing her graceful hospitalities upon the citizens of the country."

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN IOWA. At the recent hotly-contested election in Keokuk, Iowa, for State officers, the Democratic candidates had majorities ranging from thirty-four to one hundred and four, or an average of fifty-

carried the city by 201 majority. Jefferson county, Iowa, which last fall gave 194 Fusion majority, has elected a full Democratic ticket by 40 majority

eight. In April last the Know-nothing party

In Davenport, Iowa, at the recent election, there was a Democratic majority of 150. The whole county (Scott) gives an average Democratic majority of about 100. In April last, Fusion and Know-nothingism had 350 majority in

ALABAMA.-The Montgomery Journal, Whig, estimates the Democratic majority in the legislature of that State at about thirty-three on joint ballot, viz: about thirteen in the Senate, and about twenty in the House.

The majority for Winston, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Alabama, is about ELEVEN THOUSAND.

NORTH CAROLINA .- In the eighth district, the vote for Congress was 8,079 for Clingman, Dem., 6,584 for Carmichael, K. N., leaving 1,495 majorweaken the State Governments. The insolent bonorable sympathy and support.

[Invasions of the Abolitionists found their origin, 5. Resolved, That in the origin of this meeting, ity for Clingman. This is the official return.

As a part of the history of the times, we spread before our readers the following letter from General Houston in defence of Know-noth-

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, Aug. 1. Interesting Correspondence. GEN. SAM HOUSTON'S CREED ON

KNOW-NOTHINGISM. INDEPENDENCE, July, 1855. Gen. Sam Houston-Dear Sir: We, the u signed citizens of Independence, having for long time entertained a high appreciation of our character as a citizen, statesman and soldier, and knowing your character for candor on all political affairs connected with our Government, do respectfully request an expression of your sentiments and opinion in regard to the American Order. It has been often asserted, and denied, that you are a sentiments. that you are a member of, or are in favor of the principles advocated by the Order. We enter-tain the hope, sir, from the long and varied ser-vices that you have rendered your country, that a frank expression of your opinions will not be withheld. We address you, sir, as citizens, a majority of whom are not members of the Order. Respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

W. A. Baldwin. J. C. Eldridge, H. L. Graves, J. A. Collins, S. G. Lipscomb, G. B. Davis, Asbury Daniel, Jabez Dean.

Gen. Houston's Reply.

Independence, Texas, Tuesday, July 24, 1855. GENTLEMEN—Your letter of yesterday's date was presented to me early in the afternoon. At the present time I feel no hesitancy in expressing my opinion in relation to the American Order or its principles. I feel that my fellow citizens, in whose services I have been so long engaged, are

You may rest assured that in relying upon my candor and sincerity, you will meet with no disappointment. Owing to the heated state of the public mind, the influence of Federal patronage, and the desperate efforts which are making to smother American sentiment and quiet the upheavings of the American mind, I expect to receive a full share of vituperation and abuse. A belief, too, that the election in Virginia has strangled the efforts of the American people in regaining their legitimate rights, and vindicating their inherent principles, is, to my belief, fallacious. I regard the result in the Virginia election as highly encouraging to the principles of You may rest assured that in relying upon my tion as highly encouraging to the principles of the Order. The efforts used were of the most Herculean and untiring order within the State, and aided and backed by the Federal patronage. In a party contest in the State, an interference on the part of the Federal Aministration would on the part of the Federal Ammistration have been deemed an outrage. As it is, the old have been deemed an outrage. As it is, the old reorthodox State of Virginia has received and recognised the right of Federal interference in her State elections. The Democracy of Virginia will yet awake to the proper appreciation of the rights of their Commonwealth and the extension

of Federal power.

In treating of a subject which has been so generally and elaborately discussed as that of the American Order, it would be difficult to present American Order, it would be difficult to present anything original in the way of argument; hence my aim will be to offer my deductions and con-clusions from the facts and arguments of others, and to glance at the causes which have given rise to the present excitement. The movement I regard as one growing out of a great crisis in the affairs of our nation, and the precursor of a sound, healthful, and vigorous nationality, which will be commensurate to solve and carry out the great principles of free government, and to prevent the liberties of the country from being destroyed by the machinations of demagogues and factionists, while they continue to chant the syren song of "no danger." At the same time they cry out "hewever of the danger of severt they cry out, "beware of the danger of secret societies." It is true that secret societies have always been dangerous to despots and tyrants. They have even denounced and proscribed Masonry. The Pope, with other potentates, have crushed the ancient Order in their dominions. In our own country we have seen its portals leading into its sacred temples, for awhile closed and d serted. Secret societies were then denounced Thank Heaven, that cloud of fanaticism which for awhile overshadowed it, has been dispelled definitely stated that it still seems questionable by the light of reason, and it still continues to extend the blessings of its principles to thousands

"It is a political association, and therefore ought not to be secret." I reply, "Yes, it is secret, and its name denotes its objects." Is it the first secret political society that has been organized in the United States? It is as well known as any other historical truth, that General Washington and many of his compatriots of the Revolution, were members of the Cincinnati Society, in which, if I am not under misapprehension, no man is eligible for membership, even now, unless he is a native American. Was not this a secret society? Was it not purely political? Was not General Washington, at the time of his death, President of this ciety? I should really like to know what the Anti-Americans think of this scrap of history. They cannot deny it. Then I will ask them, what danger has grown out of this secret political so-ciety? Is this the only secret political society that has existed in our country for more than half a century? The Columbian Order—known as the Tammany Society -highly influential, maintain its existence without danger to the liberties of the

General Jackson was a member of this society and I know prominent statesmen throughout the nation who are members of it, and as I myself am one, and understand its principles, I can assert they are patriotic and national. What say the Anti-Americans to these facts?

Can any sane than believe that General Washington or General Jackson would have united with any association or order not purely American? Would either have entered into political league where secreey was enjoined, if they had not approved of the principles of secreey in political associations? From my knowledge of the character of Washington, the sacrifice he made for his country, united with his fervid patriotism, and his preference for everything American, cannot doubt for one moment, if he were now liv ing, he would cheerfully sanction the principle of the American Order. From my personal and familiar knowledge of the principles of General Jackson, I am confident, that were he living, to counteract the policy of European potentates and statesmen to throw upon our shores their refuse population of convicts and paupers, to prevent our ballot-boxes and populate our poor-houses, he would most cordially sanction and inculcate the principles of the American Order. instances which I have given of secret po

The instances which I have given of secret political associations are not the only ones which have existed in our country, and which have been and continue to be practiced by the two political parties. Are not secret caucuses continually held by the political leaders of both parties in Congress, "Oh, yes," it will be answered, "very true; but there is a necessity for this. We have to take care of our parties to form have for the people to carry. of our parties to form plans for the people to carry out. And if we did not make platforms for them out. And if we did not make platforms for them they would not know how to vote upon important subjects." This explains much of the opposition to the present movements of the people. The action of the American Order is only the pulsations of the American heart, which forces liberty through the heart of the masses, and will cause them to re-claim that power and influence which the arts of demagogues and assumptions of "party leaders" have appropriated to themselves and generally al-lowed the people to cast their votes in accordance with their cancus decisions, whether secret or open. Should the American movement succeed, as it must, if our liberties are preserved, many good easy souls, who feel seated in power, will have to yield that power, which has been used in directing he people to carry out their edicts, prepared i cancus and proclaimed by conventions. The cry of *Bolition has been raised by the Anti-Ameri-can party in the South, for no other purpose than to alarm their fears and strangle the American

each other with being identified with Abolitionists, as it suited party interest? The American Order have given their platform to the world. I perceive, by the intelligence of the day, that one of the oldest Democratic statesmen, the standard-bearer of the party, General Cass, has approved the platform of the American Order as proving

meeting, though composed of nearly three hundred members, claimed but four Abolitionists in both Houses. Now they are formidable in numbers! What has produced this wonderful revolution? Was it not brought about under the present Democratic Administration, which came into power by a greater majority than any preceding one, where there was a contest? Is it not now powerful?

What first broke it down and built up the Freesoil and Abolition majority against it? Was it not the Nebraska bill? Does any one acquainted with the facts doubt it? Was not that measure concocted in a secret caucus of seven persons?

with the facts doubt it? Was not that measure concocted in a secret caucus of seven persons? It surely was; and endorsed by the President, and by his influence carried through Congress in violation of the platform of both political parties, proclaimed at Baltimore. Had not the President given reiterated pledges that he would discourage the agitation of the slavery question in and out of Congress, and elsewhere? Were those pledges redeemed by him? Was not this measure the first thing to renew the agitation since 1850? No candid man can suppose the contrary. candid man can suppose the contrary.

It was regarded by moderate men at the North,

good Democrats, who always stood by the South, as a breach of good faith; and they either opposed the Administration, or would not give it their support. This measure caused audible expressions of dieses. pressions of disapprobation by many who aided in electing the President. But there were other causes, and all united, gave rise to the American Order. The selection of the President's Cabinet, although it was highly exceptionable to the Democratic party, they made an effort to swallow it. General discontent was growing up in the country. This feeling was aggravated by a report that an agreement was made between a Catholic that an agreement was made between a Catholic Bishop and General Pierce, conditioned that General Pierce was to receive the Catholic vote, General Pierce was to receive the Catholic vote, and in the event of his election, a situation in his cabinet should be given to a member of the Catholic denomination. As this was published, and not denied, it was believed. Nor was this all—foreigners were selected to fill important missions to foreign Governments, to the exclusion of American statesmen. About this time it was ascertained that an'unusual number of consists and numbers were thrown upon our shores riets and paupers were thrown upon our shores from European prisons and poor-houses. The belief obtained that these classes of emigrants were thrust upon us by the policy of foreign Gevernments, who never can bear us good will so long as we remain a free and independent ople. These facts, in connection with general dis-ntent towards the Administration, with threats made in Catholic newspapers and periodicals, seemed at once to arouse the people and admonish them to prepare for the apprehended contest. The cry was then raised by the anti-Americans that the objects of the American Order was the proscription of Catholics and foreigners. This I deny! The threats and denunciations came from the Catholic journals, which gave the alarm to Protestants and Americans. The design of the American Order is not to put down Catholics, but to prevent Catholics putting down Protes-tants. The members of the Order would not, nor do they intend to interfere with the Catholic religion, or their mode of worship; but at the same time we are not willing to place power in the hands of those who acknowledge or owe temdo not regard this principle as proscriptive. I understand foreigners to be protected in the full enjoyment of all their civil rights, and exercising whatever religious opinions or mode of worship they may prefer. No one wishes to abridge those

privileges.

The possession and exercise of political rights are distinct matters. Females and minors possess and enjoy civil rights, yet they are not capable of exercising the political right of suffrage. This is a constitutional right of all qualified natives. The extension of that right to those who are not natives, is a matter of grace and favor of the Congress and of the Constitution. Congress has the power to invest foreigners with the right upon such conditions as may be thought proper upon such conditions as may be thought proper and expedient for the well-being of the Republic. The teachers of the modern school, who claim be the only Democrats or patriots in the country, admit "that some modification in the naturalization laws might be well enough. They take care not to say how far they are willing to go. Are they willing to extend the period of probation to twenty-one years? If they are not, I am. If such laws were passed they could not affect those who are already naturalized, and who enjoy the

full benefits of our institutions.

Nor would it prejudice the claims of those who might have reached the American soil at the time of the passage, or going into operation of such laws. Such a measure, I should think, ought to with as much joy as if they were native Americans. If not on their own account, they should at least, hail it on account of their children. The oreigners who have been naturalized in our country are generally of a class, who would feel it a poor compliment paid them to place convicts and paupers on a footing of equality with them; or to say that such beings were entitled to the consider-ations which are due the naturalized citizens.

I am in favor of excluding from our shores per-ons who cannot come to the country with a certificate from our consular agents in the country which they leave, representing them as persons of good character; or if they have been guilty of po-litical offences in their country, to state the same, that a proper allowance might be made by our government. I am becoming suspicious of the teachers in these days of utilitarian politics. And before I enlist under the leaders of modern Demo-cracy I wish to know of them whether they stand n the Jackson, or Calhoun platform. Between heir platforms there was an essential difference Jackson's was the Constitution and the Union This is the platform upon which I stand, and if, as has been asserted, the American party is down, the battle over and victory won, I shall only feel portified to witness, at my period of life, after having looked upon so many vicissitudes of my country, to see an Anti-American feeling triumph. One consolation, at least, will be left me. While the triumphs of American principles were reverberating throughout the Union, I was silent. When these principles are said to be in eclipse, I ome forward with cheerfulness and declare that believe the salvation of my country is only to be cured by adherence to the principles of the

merican Order. A triumph is claimed by Anti-Americans, based on the supposition that all Councils will be broken up, from the fact that some withdrawals have and may continue to take place. In all cases within my knowledge, where withdrawals have occurred, a greater number were added to the Order than seceders. Occasionally men have joined the Order from motives which did little credit to its principles, and remained members for months. Their motives can only be inferred from their actions. They remained quietly until nominations were made, in which they were not quite so fortunate as they much desired to be. Those persons soon after withdrew from the Order, denouncing it as an "UNHOLY, DARK LANTERN SOCIETY."

In many cases, seceders have regarded them-selves as highly qualified teachers of the new-fangled politics in Texas. But not of the good old Jefferson and Jackson Democracy. The pre-sent is a momentous epoch in the annals of our country.

A vast responsibility devolves upon us. We are cting in the present but for all future generaacting in the present but for all future genera-tions. We are accountable to posterity. We have received a heritage from our fathers. Shall we regard it with care, and transmit it unimpairto our children? Shall we remain American? Shall we remain national? or shall we surrender ourselves to demagogues and party leaders? Or shall we sell our birthright for a mess of pottage?

We have a high and holy duty to perform to our country, and if we, as Americans, cannot maintain and preserve our freedom! is it possible, or even probable, that we will find a safer deposi-tory in the hands of foreigners, or the satellites of a Pope? whose system of religion pursues all American Protestants with denunciations while iving, and denies their bodies burial after death in Catholic countries. Is it a crime or even a fault in Americans who seek to resist an influence so adverse to the principles of free Government? Is it proscription to fortify ourselves against all lom? If it is wrong, then I am wrong. If it is right, then I will maintain the right.
Your friend and fellow-citizen,

SAMUEL HOUSTON.

A Modest Man-Balfe, the composer of the persas of the Bohemian Girl, Eachantress, Daughter of St. Mark, &c., has recently written letter offering to come to New York city proFrom the Baltimore Sun.

Death of Abbott Lawrence. A dispatch from Boston brings us intelligence of the death of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, an event which the recent accounts of his feeble health and failing strength have rendered every day more probable. He died at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. His disease is reported to have been congestion of the liver. As a well known member of an enterprising, wealthy, and munificent family, his loss will be deeply felt in his own State, and will attract attention throughout the country, through which he was extenout the country, through which he was exten-sively known as one of the chief supporters of river. He has been in this city since the first of the great manufacturing interest, and in a lesser degree as a public man. The New York Post has this brief sketch of his life: Mr Lawrence was born in 1792, in the village

of Groton, in Massachusetts, and was therefore about 63 years of age at the time of his decease. and probably in the prime of his mental powers. His father was a respectable farmer of Middlesex county, of limited means, who was too poor to to give his large family of children any better education than the village common school af-forded. In 1808, he went to Boston, whither his elder brother Amos had preceded him, and en-gaged in business on a limited scale as a retail merchant. Having been successful in this undertaking, in the course of a few years he went into partnership with Amos as an importing merchant. The firm did a large business in British fabrics, and for several years Mr. Law-rence resided in England as purchasing partner. rence resided in England as purchasing partner.

He continued in this branch of trade, with a high reputation for integrity and business capacity, until the establishment of manufactories pacity, until the establishment of manufactories in New England, when he left the importing business, and invested largely in the calico mills of Lowell, with which he continued ever afterwards to be intimately identified. In this business, in which he amassed a princely fortune, and aided largely in building up the city of Lowell to its present prosperous condition, he was for many years the head of the great firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.

rence & Co.

In 1835, Mr. Lawrence first entered public life, and until 1839 served as representative from Boston in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Con-

In 1843 he was appointed one of the comsioners for the settlement of the northeastern boundary question. In politics he was an ardent Whig, and after the rise of manufactures in New England, a strong advocate for protection and for a long time a liberal friend and firm sup-porter of Mr. Webster, from whom he separated on the question of the "fitness" of the nomina-tion of General Taylor, which the latter never could heartily adopt, but which Mr. Lawrence advocated, during the canvass of 1848, with great

nergy. In acknowledgment of his services and suppor General Taylor appointed him Minister to the Court of St. James, a post which Mr. Lrwrence filled with general acceptance. Since his return from England he has been almost exclusively de-voted to the extensive business in which his im-

mense fortune is employed.*
Mr. Lawrence was married many years ago to a daughter of Colonel Bigelow, of Middless county, and leaves, besides his widow, three so and two daughters, all of whom are married.

He was a man of remarkably fine personal appearance, of frank and cordial address, and unbounded hospitality. His liberality has also been exemplified in the magnificent donation of \$100,000 to establish the Lawrence Scientific School, connected with Harvard University. Without displaying any marked ability as a public mar he occupied a respectable position, and, in the management of his private business, was active, and generally successful.

The New York Express, in a notice of the de eased, savs:

His youth was passed in his native village, and his educathion was such as could be afforded by the village schools. He was, however, early launched upon the ocean of active life to secure launched upon the ocean of active life to secure for himself a name and a place among his fellows. As a self-made man he stood forth pre-eminently a model for all young men. In 1808, when about seventeen years of age, he removed from Groton to Boston, with a view of entering upon a mercantile career, and in connection with his elder brother, the late Amos Lawrence, carried on a small retail business in that city. It has been small retail business in that city. It has been stated that, in after life, and even while representing the United States Government at the Cou of St. James, he was accustomed to carry abou laws. Such a measure, I should think, ought to be hailed by naturalized foreigners and those whose claims to the state of the state of

store in Boston Nothing could better illustrate the inde and democratic character of the man than this lit-tle incident; for the truth of which we have ex-Governor Briggs as our voucher. After a few years' experience in shop keeping, Messrs. Amos and Abbott Lawrence established themselves, upon a larger scale, as importers; and subseque connected with that business the manufacturing and printing of cotton fabrics at Lowell, where they made large investments. Their extensive operations and magnificent enterprises soon had the effect to greatly increase their wealth, and the house finally found it to their interest to with-draw from the business of importing, and to con-fine their attention and capital to cotton manufac-tures at Lowell and elsewhere. The result may be briefly summed up, and made evident by a re-fraction to the result growth and represents of ference to the rapid growth and prosperity Lowell and Lawrence, of which city the Lawrence were among the first founders, and mos eminent promoters. The business of the presen firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co., extending does, a commercial network over the entire range of American and foreign markets, and amounting to unwards of ten millions of dollars per annum is another evidence of the energy, enterprise, and far-sighted policy of the original founders of that

The fact is not noted by the Express that Mr Lawrence lacked but one vote in the Whig National Convention of being the Whig nominee for the Vice Presidency, and consequently narrowly escaped the Presidential chair, afterwards, on the death of General Taylor, filled by Millard Fillmore. The same paper states that the estate of

Mr. Lawrence, although not naturally so lib-eral in detail, as was his brother Amos, has upon several occasions linked his name with magn ficent generosities, as, for instance, the princel of \$56,000 to Harvard University, is 1847, and also, the endowment of the Lawrence High School of Boston. He was munificen rather than benevolent, and seldom gave excep in large sums, and under circumstances which would secure a rebounding upon himself of the

adds:

would secure a rebounding upon himself of the honor which cometh from men.

In politics Mr. Lawrence was, of late years, a Whig of the Henry Clay school, and, of course, a staunch supporter of the protective tariff scheme. During a few years previous to the death of Daniel Webster, there existed a coolness between the two faverite sons of Massachusetts, which, we believe, was never entirely removed—owing, perhaps, to Mr. Lawrence's absence in Europe we believe, was never entirely removed—owing perhaps, to Mr. Lawrence's absence in Europe until Mr. Webster had closed his eyes in death. Mr. Lawrence, however, was among the since mourners in the train of the "Great Expounder.

In literature Mr Lawrence has accomplish little except a few letters upon political economy chiefly in support of the protective tariff, and several State papers and despatches, written during his residence at the Court of St. James, of which latter may be mentioned his letter in reply to the Secretary of State respecting the adequateness of the salary of ministers abroad. In this connection it may be stated that he expended \$30,000 per annum in London, though allowed by Government only \$9,000, besides his outfit.

Mr. Lawrence's religious preferences were wards the Unitarian denomination, and he Americans who seek to resist an influence see to the principles of free Government? of which Dr. Lathrop is the esteemed pastor. Mr. scription to fortify ourselves against all ments upon religious, or political free- and dignified, affable and polished in his manifities, wrong then Law even the contract of the contra

THE UNION.-To the South the Union is a po litical blessing; to the North it is both a politica and a pecuniary blessing; to both it should be a social blessing. Both sections should cherish it, and the North most. The story of the boy that killed the goose that laid the golden egg every day, that he might get all the eggs at once, was a fable; but the Northern man who could promote ed to the world by the Convention at Philadelphia.

From '50 to '54, abolition appeared to have died away. Its notes were seldom heard; or, if heard, not heeded. The compromise of '50 had silenced agitation, and the last Congress at its remain his own.

fessionally on the following modest terms: He asks £1,000 to superintend three performances of a new opera of his own in New York, besides would convert that fable into history—his own history; and commit a folly, in a mere profit and loss point of view, of which there is no precedent except in fable.—[Benton's Thirty Years' View.

From the Chicago Times, Aug. 2.

A Mad Minister in Love—Touching Case Yesterday an examination took place before Judge Manierre, at Chambers, which revealed one of the strangest cases of insanity it has been our lot to witness. It came up on the petition of Mr. S. B. Cobb for a commission de lundico inquirendo, in the case of the Rev. George D. Goss, a Baptist minister, and formerly chaplain of the Second Kentucky Volunteers, in the campaign in Mexico. Mr. Goss is a fine appearing man, about 35 years of age. He graduated at Georgetown, Ky., after which he resided at Paris, in the same State, and officiated as pastor of a in the same State, and officiated as pastor of church. On his return from Mexico, he took January last, and it was since that time that his mind began to lose its balance. No predisposing cause of insanity is known; but it is said (and Mr. Goss tells a version of the story himself) that he had one or two love affairs in Kentucky,

he had one or two love affairs in Kentucky, where the course of true love, in his case at least, did not run any smoother than in Chicago. Dr. L. D. Boone was sworn, and stated that he had known Mr. Goss since some time last winter; he came to his (witness') office on one occasion, and desired a private consultation; the request being granted, Goss proceeded to make inquiries in regard to Mrs. Matteson, (relict of the late Joel Matteson, and proprietor of the Matteson House) stating that he had partially formed an intention to marry her, and desired to obtain the opinion of a third party in regard to the matter; he appeared to be perfectly sane and sincere, and went about the matter as any prudent man would; the first time witness suspected Goss to be out of his right mind, was when the latter, on one occasion, came to witness and the latter, on one occasion, came to witness and declared that a number of persons were watching declared that a number of persons were watching him (Goss) for some purpose which he suspected was not right; that often when he came out of his boarding house, he saw persons standing on the opposite side of the street, looking at him, and that at one time they followed him to the post office. Dr. Boone told him it was mere fancy, and that ended it for the time; this was about the first of April last; some time subsequently, Goss called on witness, and showed him a letter which he had received from the brother of Mrs. Matteson, informing him that his visits to that lady son, informing him that his visits to that lady were disagreeable to her, and desiring him to disontinue them.

Goss declared his belief that the letter had

been written not by Mrs. Matteson's desire, but by her brother, without her knowledge, and con-trary to her sentiments of regard for him. He desired Dr. Boone to see the lady and ascertain if such were not the case. Two or three days afterwards he called again on Dr. B. and renewed the request with such pertinacity that the lat-ter went to see Mrs. M. about it. She informed him that Goss had become excessively annoying by his persistent visits to her house; that he had made a proposal of marriage, which she had re-jected, and told him that his visits were not agreeable; but continuing to call, she had de sired her brother to write the letter in question During the Baptist anniversaries in May, several adies, strangers to Mr. Goss, complained that he came into the pew with them, and was guilty of ungentlemanly conduct in putting his limbs against them—his feet upon theirs, and using other rude familiarities.

Mr. Goss, who occupied a seat at the end of

the judges table, here interrupted the witness, and said the ladies were mistaken.

The witness proceeded. Some of the ladies complained that Mr. Goss stared them impudently in the face, and put his arm behind them on the back of the pew, letting his hand rest over their soulders. over their soulders.

Mr. Goss contradicted this also, and said his

hand was only placed on the back of the pew, and when the ladies leaned back, it came i Question by a juror-Doctor, as a medical man

is it your opinion that Mr. Goss is insane?
Witness replied he had not the least doubt of his insanity.

Mr. Goss asked the witness, "as a medical

Mr. Goss asked the witness, "as a medical man," to explain what a crazy man was. The doctor, he said, might be a medical man, and a mayor; but Know-nothings got to be mayors and legislators sometimes; and unless the doctor would tell the jury what a crazy man was, he thought his testimony was not good for much.

Witness—Well, Mr. Goss, I will explain by giving an illustration. When a man tells me he is about to be married, and goes so far as to purchase wedding clothes, white gloves, and all the other etceteras usual for such an eccasion, when the lady he declares is to be his wife has forbidden him has house only a day or two hefore. I think him her house only a day or two before, I think

it some evidence that he is insane.

Mr. Gross denied that such was the case, and made a very ingenius and amusing explarehasing the clothes

Mr. S. B. Cobb was sworm. He said the first time he heard about Mr. Goss's insanity he was time he heard about Mr. Goss's mainty he was spoken to by Mrs. Matteson in regard to it. She said, when Mr. Goss first called on her, she thought he was a gentleman, and recoived him as such. When he made a proposition of marriage, she began to think he was deranged. She told him she would not marry him nor any one else, and desired him to discontinue his visits. He re-plied he could not keep away from her—he must visit her—and begged her to receive him. He persisted in going to her house—staid there till late of nights, and at length became so annoying by his behavour that the police were called in, and he was ejected from the house. The witness detailed some of his singular behavour. The most peculiar and striking indication of insanity was that of touching everything with his hand. He would walk about the room, and touch with his hands or feel every object, all parts of the wall, &c., and could not be induced to leave the house so long as anything remained untouched.

Mr. Goss contradicted several statements of the

witness, particularly in regard to his staying late at night. He said he never staid later than ten o'clock but once, and then Mrs. Matteson urged him to remain longer.

Mr. Cobb. Mr. Goss, don't you think your self you are insane? Mr. Goss acknowledged he might be eccen

Mr. Cobb. Do you know how far these eccen tricities may lead you?

Mr Goss. I cannot tell, any more than you

can, whether you will be crazy at five o'clock night. God only knows. In regard to another question touching his insanity, Mr. Goss said: Poets and enthusiasts are the deceased is estimated at \$3,000,000, and who bends his mind wholly to one idea. I understand something of theology, law, and physic;

let one of the jury put a question to me in any of these sciences, and if I don't answer him correctly he may pronounce me insane.

Mr. Boone. Mr Goss don't you believe all the men in this room are insane?
Mr. Goss. I did think my friend Dr. Boene

Mr. Goss. I did think my friend Dr. Boene was a little insane on the temperance question, but I find he is hardly insane enough.

Mr. Goss acknowledged that he might be insane in love, for, said he, "I love that woman (Mrs. Matteson) more than any other on earth. I'll marry her yet."

The jury retired to make up their verdict. As soon as they had left the room, Mr. Goss rose, and commenced "touching," commencing with the books and papers on the judges table, and going to every object in the room—touching the hands, arms, and limbs of each one of the spectators, and even to the buttons on their garments. tors, and even to the buttons on their garments. He conversed pleasantly and rationally all the

while, displaying an unusual degree of wit in many of his replies to questions. The proceed-ings was continued until the jury returned, when Mr. Goss resumed his seat. The verdict was handed to the clerk before the "call" of the jury; after calling the roll he proceeded to read it, but had read but a few words when Mr. Goss interrupted him. "Judge, isn't it usual to ask the jury

have agreed upon their verdict?"

The inquiry was then made of the jury, who replied affirmatively, and the clerk proceeded to

read, but was again interrupted.

"Judge, isn't it usual for the jury to rise and face the prisoner while the verdict is reading?"

Judge Manierre said it was.

"Well, then, I should like to see them get up," said Mr. Goss. The jury ross, and the verdict was read, to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Goss

was read, to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Goss was insane and distracted.

Mr. Goss immediately again commenced "touching." Advancing to Judge Manierre, he said: "Judge, I want to touch you before you sentence me; you are a very good looking man—rather short in the neck, like Douglass, but about right, I guesa." In this style he went on until the by-

standers left the room.

Verily there was method in this mad lover's Mr. S. L. Brown was appointed by the Court to be the reverend gentleman's guardian.

President Pierce arrived at Staunton, Va., on Thursday night, and was received by a committee of citizens, headed by the Mayor. TOOK NEEDELL